

FIGHT FOR JUSTICE TO CUBA.

THE BEST SUGAR MEN STILL THREATEN TO BOIT.

A compromise committee of eight Republicans trying to come to an agreement with the Cuban tariff question that will be acceptable to both factions and to the adjourned Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A compromise committee of eight Republican members of the House of Representatives are now engaged in the task of attempting to arrange an agreement on the Cuban tariff question that will be acceptable to both factions of the party. Messrs. Payne, Dabell and Cannon represent the supporters of the Ways and Means proposition for a 20 per cent. reciprocal reduction, and Messrs. Taylor and Dick of Ohio, Morris of Minnesota, Metcalf of California and Fordney of Michigan represent the beet sugar men, who are opposed to any concession whatever to Cuban importations. This joint committee has no power to agree upon terms, but are authorized merely to consider the various propositions that may be submitted and report to the beet sugar members. Then, whatever plan may be tentatively arranged, will be submitted to the adjourned conference of the Republican members of the House next Tuesday evening, in accordance with the agreement reached at the last conference.

Although there is reason to believe that the two factions will eventually get together in view of the vote which demonstrated the advocates of the Ways and Means proposition to be in a majority, the minority do not admit that they have yielded in the least to the desires of the administration and the Republican leaders in the House known as "The Organization." Indeed, some of these beet sugar members still declare that they will continue to oppose any reduction in the Cuban tariff, even to the extent, if necessary, of giving enough votes to the Democrats to prevent the adoption of a special rule for the consideration of whatever reduction proposition may be brought into the House and thus blocking the plans of the House leaders for cutting off amendments and preventing general debate.

The best informed men in Congress do not believe that the opposition of the beet sugar men will be carried so far. Only twenty-three Republican votes are needed, added to those of the Democrats, to defeat the special rule, but the leaders are hopeful that the minority will bow to the inevitable and give their support to the general consensus to some proposition that can be reported to the House as a unanimous Republican party measure and adopted by the vote of a majority alone. The basis of the compromise proposition is bound to be a reciprocal reduction in the tariff rates between the United States and Cuba, and it is certain that the provision limiting the life of the reduction to three years and perhaps in a decreasing amount after the first year.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL DISCUSS.

Senator Berry Speaks Against It and Senator Hanna and Perkins for It.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the Shipping Subsidy bill and Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.), a minority member of the Committee on Commerce, spoke against it. He said that one of the reasons urged in its favor was that it was not altogether so bad as the bill which failed in the last Congress. This was somewhat faint praise, and faint praise was said to be, at times, more damaging than direct criticism. In his judgment the pending bill was better than the bill of last Congress in one particular and one only. In other particulars it was worse, and in others equally bad. Mr. Berry went on to state his objections to the bill.

Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) replied to some of the objections made by Mr. Berry and a colloquy took place which was participated in by those two Senators, as well as by Senators Spooner and Clay. Mr. Hanna denied, with some warmth, a suggestion of Mr. Berry's that the syndicate which was reported to be purchasing foreign steamship lines, and he asserted that the supporters of the bill were actuated by as high motives of patriotism as was the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Cal.) gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer to the Shipping Subsidy bill, providing that none of the compensation, subsidy or allowance shall be paid for any vessel which has employed in its crew any Chinese person not entitled to admission into the United States or its Territories.

The conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

POSTAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Pleas Made for One-cent Postage and for New York Post Office Building.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Real consideration of the Postal Appropriation bill was begun in the House today and the contents were approved in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Goldfogle (Dem., N. Y.) urged the passage of the bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for the New York Post Office.

A plea for one-cent letter postage was made by Mr. Spooner of Maine, a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He asserted that the saving by restricting the use of the mails to certain matter as second class, estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, would justify the reduced rate.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) advocated the bill to increase the pay of city letter carriers, and his colleague, Mr. Sulzer, urged the passage of the New York Post Office bill. This concluded general debate and the reading of the bill under the five-minute rule for amendment was then begun.

After disposing about half of the bill the committee rose. The bill will be disposed of to-morrow, as it was agreed that Saturday be set aside for the consideration of private pension bills instead of Friday.

Gov. and Mrs. Yates and Members of the Governor's Staff at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt received Governor and Mrs. Yates of Illinois and a number of the members of the Governor's staff, accompanied by several ladies, in the Green Room at the White House at 2:30 this afternoon. All of the Illinois people on the Governor's special train, en route from the Charleston Exposition, were to have been received at the White House, but the train was two hours late in arriving, and it was then too late for the President to receive the party of more than sixty people.

Niagara Canal Bill Reported in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House bill, providing for the construction of a canal by the Niagara route was favorably reported to the Senate to-day without amendment from the Committee on Intercommerce Canals by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and was placed on the calendar.

DR. C. E. HAGNER ARRESTED.

Serious Accusation Against a Prominent Washington Physician.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Dr. Charles E. Hagner, one of Washington's most prominent physicians, was arrested last evening on a serious charge connected with an effort to dispose of the newly born child of Mrs. Peter Blair, whose husband is employed in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. Dr. Hagner is not only prominent in his profession, but his family is one of the oldest and most respected of this city. His father was a prominent physician and his uncle is one of the Justices of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Dr. Hagner is the father of Miss Belle Hagner, well-known in Washington society as a private secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Early yesterday afternoon a negro woman saw an elderly man enter Goat Alley in the northwestern part of the city. He had a small bundle under his arm which he dropped in a garbage can. When he left the alley she looked in the can and found a small shoebox, which held the form of a live male child only a few hours old. Assistance was summoned and the infant was sent to the hospital, where it died last night. A description of the man led to the arrest of Dr. Hagner, who explained that he supposed the child to be dead and that he tried to dispose of the body as an accommodation to the mother, who was in a precarious condition.

When the child was first brought into custody he was merely held pending an investigation. Later in the evening, however, the physician's report of the death of the child was received and a charge of manslaughter was immediately made against Dr. Hagner. He succeeded in obtaining his release on \$5,000 bail and made this statement to the reporters:

"I went to Mrs. Blair's home yesterday to pay a professional visit to her sister, who had been summoned to take to the hospital. The visit was concluded. The child, which was born apparently in the fourth or fifth month of development, I am sure the high price of the child was paid at the birth of at least 1,000 children during the course of my practice in this city, and I have never before been mistaken."

Deputy Coroner Glazbrook testified this morning before the Coroner's jury empaneled in the case that the infant had died from natural causes and would not have lived had it received the best of care.

Peter Blair, the woman's husband, testified that he was not present at the birth of the child and that he did not remember making any inquiries as to the disposition that had been made of the body of the infant.

Mrs. Ella S. Kieso, Mrs. Blair's sister, said it was her impression that the child was not dead, but that she did not remember that any one had given her information to that effect.

The Coroner's jury this afternoon held Dr. Hagner in the Grand Jury, charging him with neglect.

MAY STOP BOND PURCHASES.

Secretary Shaw Will Recommend It at Today's Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In all probability Secretary Shaw will within a few days officially announce that the purchase of bonds by the Treasury will be discontinued. The question will be taken up at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow for definite settlement, and Mr. Shaw will recommend that the purchases cease, for the present at least.

The Secretary does not altogether repudiate the bond purchase policy of his predecessor, Mr. Gage, by whose order the purchases were begun just about a year ago. He believes that under present conditions, however, it is hardly worth the Government's while to buy bonds, and that in some respects the policy is actually unwise. The amount of the bonds offered for Government purchase has fallen off considerably within the last two or three months, until the daily average is very low.

There were indications some time ago that some of the National banks were reducing their circulation, with the specific purpose of selling the withdrawn bonds. Secretary Shaw has no doubt that this condition, which has continued, is due to the high price of bonds caused by the Government's presence in the market as a buyer. Several days ago it became known that the Secretary had been here to discuss with the Government depositors those banks which have reduced their circulation with the apparent purpose of selling bonds.

During the last few months the Treasury has expended upward of \$75,000,000 in bond purchases.

Wall Street rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury may without notice suspend the purchase of Government bonds resulted in the turning in of a million of the par value of \$300,000, for the purchase of which there was disbursed \$524,000. The Secretary's action was the result of \$1,000,000 par value of the 4s of 1907, the offerings of Government bonds have been very light for some time past.

ACCUSES AMBASSADOR CLAYTON.

Charges Filed at the State Department by an American Citizen.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Through Senator Nelson of Minnesota, D. H. Mealy, a citizen of the United States, has filed charges with the State Department against Powell Clayton, the American Minister and Ambassador in the City of Mexico. Mr. Mealy alleges that Ambassador Clayton has been derelict in his duty in his conduct of the case of the complainant, who was arrested and imprisoned at Monterey for contempt of a Mexican court. He charges also that Mr. Clayton is improperly influenced in the matter through being concerned in interests opposed to those of Mr. Mealy.

The charges are the outgrowth of a civil suit over a large tract of land in Mexico in which Mr. Mealy was interested. He was directed by the Judge who tried the case to produce certain papers, and on his refusal was sent to jail for contempt of court. Later he produced the papers and was released.

The charges against Ambassador Clayton will be taken up for consideration by the Secretary of State when he returns to Washington next week. It was said at the Department to-day that Mr. Clayton was an excellent diplomatic officer. Other charges that he had been derelict in his duties in the interests of American citizens were recently filed by a Dr. Scott of Texas, who alleged that he had been illegally deprived of \$40,000 in customs at Monterey.

THE ROCHAMBEAU MONUMENT.

Descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette Invited to the Unveiling.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today passed a joint resolution, authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the part of the American people to the descendants of Marché de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces in the War for American Independence, and the descendants of Lafayette to visit the United States and attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument to the memory of Marché de Rochambeau in Washington on May 24, 1902, and appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses thereof.

I have great faith in Ripans Tabules and our family all use them. I take them for catarrh in the head.

At drugists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

HITCHCOCK MAY NOT RETIRE.

GOSSIP ABOUT HIS PROBABLE RESIGNATION REVIVED.

The President Admires the Secretary for the Enemies He Has Made—He Has Stood as a Rock Against Men Using His Department for Private Purposes.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Gossip about the probable retirement of the Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Secretary of the Interior, has been revived by the telegram of William S. McCormick of Los Angeles, Cal., to Senator Kearns of Utah, expressing his willingness to accept the place if offered to him. This is regarded as significant, because Senator Kearns has been one of the most active of the group of Western Congressmen who have been urging that Mr. Hitchcock should be succeeded by some man more in sympathy with the interests of the Western States in the various matters affecting land titles, Indian leases, public land surveys and questions of that kind that form the bulk of the work of the Interior Department.

That Mr. McCormick did not act altogether on his own suggestion in expressing a willingness to shoulder the responsibilities of the Interior Department is shown by the admission of Senator Millard of Nebraska that he sounded Mr. McCormick as to his desires in the matter. It cannot be denied that Mr. McCormick has decided to make a change in the head of the Interior Department or that Mr. Hitchcock proposes to retire. It is generally understood that Mr. McCormick has decided to make a change in the head of the Interior Department or that Mr. Hitchcock proposes to retire. It is generally understood that Mr. McCormick has decided to make a change in the head of the Interior Department or that Mr. Hitchcock proposes to retire.

A Democratic statesman of Wisconsin, in nominating a President, has not many years ago, made a remark that gave him fame when he said that the Democrats loved their candidate for the enemies he had made. Mr. McCormick is said to have a peculiar admiration for Mr. Hitchcock for the same reason. He has stood like a rock against the plans of certain Western men who have attempted to use the Interior Department to further their private business enterprises. These men have been predicting ever since that Mr. Roosevelt came into office that Mr. Hitchcock's days were numbered, but he still seems to be as popular with President Roosevelt as he was when he was a Senator, and those who have talked with Mr. Roosevelt on the subject declare that in the minds of the Western Senators who surround Mr. Hitchcock the wish for his retirement is the wish to see the Government in the hands of a man who will not be as popular with President Roosevelt as he was when he was a Senator, and those who have talked with Mr. Roosevelt on the subject declare that in the minds of the Western Senators who surround Mr. Hitchcock the wish for his retirement is the wish to see the Government in the hands of a man who will not be as popular with President Roosevelt as he was when he was a Senator.

MEN AND WOMEN IN BABY ATTIRE.

Infant Costumes and Favors at a Baby Party Given in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Washington society has run to costume parties of various kinds this winter, each introducing unique if not startling features, but the "baby party" given by Mr. and Mrs. William Schall of 1808 Massachusetts avenue to-night surpassed them all. Among the guests were Mr. De Margerie, Counselor of the French Embassy, and Mme. De Margerie, Mr. Dayrell, Crankshaft of the British Embassy and Mrs. Crankshaft, Countess Cassini, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Chaffield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. Zelenov and Mr. Rogostevsky of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Riano, Charge d'Affaires of Spain, and Count von Ritter of the German Embassy.

The hostess received her guests attired in a beautiful French infant robe, tied in at the waist with a sash, while a broad-brimmed hat and a long, flowing veil, and the neck completed the costume. Many of the most dignified men of society were attired as girl babies. There was baby talk and baby ways about the guests, and the hostess received her guests attired in a beautiful French infant robe, tied in at the waist with a sash, while a broad-brimmed hat and a long, flowing veil, and the neck completed the costume.

The supper of cambric tea and plain biscuits that was expected developed into a sumptuous repast, the milk bottles being replaced with those better suited to the taste of the guests.

THE TROUBLE WITH ECUADOR.

Minister Carbo Submits an Explanation of Ill-Treatment of Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Carbo, the Minister of Ecuador, paid a personal visit to the State Department to-day and submitted an explanation in behalf of his Government of the troubles that have arisen at Guayaquil, Ecuador, over the alleged injustice done to American citizens there. Complaints that Ecuadorian interests had been treated unjustly was made to the State Department by Perry M. DeLeon, United States Consul at Guayaquil, and the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Capt. Reisinger, was sent to the nearest port, Puno, at the mouth of the Guayas river, on which Guayaquil is situated. The Philadelphia is still at Puno.

The map by Mr. Carbo, which is building a railroad at Guayaquil, repudiated a contract made by an agent for the employment of workmen on the road. The workmen secured a lien on the railroad property and out of this fact other legal troubles have grown. Mr. Carbo maintained that the matter was one of official adjudication and gave assurances in the name of his Government that justice would be done to all the Americans involved.

DINNERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Among those who entertained at dinner to-night were Senator and Miss Kean, who gave a dinner in honor of Senator and Mrs. Dryden; Mr. and Mrs. Padelford, who entertained in compliment to the Belgian Minister and his wife; and Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, who gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Dyer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The flagship Rainbow has arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, on her way to Manila, the gunboat Don Juan de Austria at Cebu, and the gunboat Paragua at Cavite. The armored cruiser New York's flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers, has been ordered to proceed for Hong Kong, and the training ship Prairie from Barbados for Port of Spain, Trinidad.

SUFFRAGE LAWS IN THE SOUTH.

Resolution for the Appointment of a Committee to Investigate Them.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Crumpacker of Indiana to-day introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of the House to investigate the suffrage laws of the several States. A conference of the House Republicans some time ago requested the Committee on Rules to bring in a resolution for the appointment of such a committee. The resolution introduced by Mr. Crumpacker to-day will probably be the one reported. Mr. Crumpacker has assurances that the committee will speedily report the resolution favorably. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Speaker shall appoint a select committee, consisting of thirteen members of the House, whose duty it shall be, and who shall have full and ample power to investigate and inquire into the validity of the Election laws of the several States, and the manner of their enforcement, and to report the results of their investigation to the House, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to secure the equal rights of all citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

These bills were passed to-day. The House passed the bill to investigate the suffrage laws of the several States, and the manner of their enforcement, and to report the results of their investigation to the House, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to secure the equal rights of all citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—These army orders have been issued:

The leave of absence granted Major Louis W. Crumpacker, Surgeon, is extended six days.

Surgeon L. W. Spaulding, from naval recruiting duty at Baltimore, Md., to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

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SENATOR GORMAN DECLINES.

WILL NOT TAKE THE LEAD IN CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

He Will Advise the Democratic Committee But Will Not Accept the Chairmanship—Some Democratic Congressmen Urge Him for Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Gorman of Maryland has declined the offer of some of the Democratic leaders in Congress who want him to become chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and says that he has graduated out of the committee business, meaning by this, probably, that he has served an apprenticeship and prefers to let younger and more active men take charge of the work of conducting a campaign for the election of members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Gorman is not talking politics at present and apparently is taking no interest in the game, but this is because he is too wise and shrewd a man to begin active operations so far in advance of a Presidential election. He will give the Democrats the benefit of his advice in managing the campaign for the election of Congressmen next fall, but he will allow some one else to be the figurehead of the campaign committee. An effort is now being made to induce Senator Clark of Montana to take the place, but he does not seem to grasp the opportunity, and that alacrity which might be expected of him.

There are a large number of Democrats of both Houses of Congress who do not seem to be so concerned with the election of Gorman to the chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Some time ago James L. Norris, the District of Columbia member of the Democratic National Committee, urged that to Democrats in various States urging them to come out for Gorman, and gave reasons why he would be the strongest candidate for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Gorman's old friends were not well pleased at Mr. Norris's action, which they thought a little previous, and no more attempted to have Norris pledge himself to Gorman's candidacy. Senator Simmons of North Carolina to-day, however, announced that he would champion the Gorman cause, and made an emphatic expression of his choice of Gorman as the logical candidate of the Democrats.

F. N. SHURTLEFF'S REMOVAL.

The Question of Its Legality to Be Submitted to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court will shortly have submitted to it the question of the legality of the removal in 1899 of Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, one of the Board of General Appraisers at New York. He was appointed June 24, 1890, and served until May 15, 1899, when he was succeeded by W. B. Powell, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In January, 1899, Shurtleff was informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the President desired to be his duty to make some changes in the personnel of the Board of General Appraisers and asked him to send in his resignation. Shurtleff declined to do so, and on May 3 he was notified that he had been removed, and his successor relieved him on the 15th. Shurtleff claimed that he was unlawfully removed from office and made monthly demands for the payment of his salary from May 15 to Nov. 1, 1899. Being refused, he brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover it, and was defeated. Then he appealed to the Supreme Court.

Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate to-day passed these bills:

For the promotion of anatomical science and to give the deservings of graduates of the District of Columbia.

Appropriating \$5,000 for services and expenses of John Lewis Leary of Canada in bringing to the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and his followers.

For the promotion of First Lieut. Joseph M. Sims, Revenue Cutter Service, to the rank of Lieutenant.

For the relief of persons who made the first payment of \$1,000 under the act of March 3, 1877, but who were unable to perfect entry thereof.

To pay \$10,000 for an infringement by the Government of patents owned by him for the invention of a new kind of bridge.

To authorize the sale of a part of the Fort Niobrara military reservation in Nebraska.

Authorizing the President to appoint Robert F. United States Navy, to the rank of Commander on the retired list.

Extending for one year the time for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Burlington, Mo.

To provide silver medals for the officers and crew of the United States vessel of war Kearsarge, who were on board at the time of her capture in July, 1864.

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